many times, but all other rains I had witnessed there were mere sprinkles of mist, compared with that of the memorable 21st of March, 1865. It poured down in torrents; it came down in sheets; it came crosswise and lengthwise; it

OVERWHELMED AND ENGULFED everything save the stately pines that towered above us. The ground, which was wet and miry at all times, was soon a sea of water, and still there was "more to follow." quired semething more potential than storm and mud to dampen the hilarious spirits of the American soldier. The woods were dotted here and there with deep ponds and mireholes. Now and then you might have seen a luckless soldier, who thought he was sure | Spanish Fort. of his tooting, without a moment's warning holes; as he emerged he would be greeted by the heartiest cheers and the most hilarious laughter it is possible to imagine. A wagonmaster came riding along with a very important air. The boys scrutinized him closely. He remarked, as he rode along:

"A fellow don't know a second beforehand where he's goin' to land, does he?" Just at that moment horse and rider spouting water and snorting like a porpoise, when, in the most waggish manner, he answered:

"No, he don't." to the wagons, and the train drawn by the solwagens pulled hard, and sometimes a loaded brave "pulling and tugging" to get it back. In such cases it became necessary to "double team." Brig.-Gen. Benton, who commanded our division, noticed a wagon, heavily loaded, standing "stock still," axle-deep in the mud, with a hundred men, including the writer, tugging away at it and yelling like a hundred Comanches. The General dismounted, and with a smile grasped the rope as he shouted: "Here's your mule!" At those words the General gave a wicked tug at the rope, when his hold gave way and he went plunging headlong into the mire and water. To say that the boys shouted would be expressing it very tamely, indeed. The General came up serenly, howtermaster) mounted on a horse, giving orders to "move that train forward" with all the authority of a Major-General. Gen. Benton

said to him: "Dismount, you young upstart, and help to pull this wagon out; commissions are NOT WORTH A D-N TO-DAY, SIR."

While our columns were moving upon Mobile from Forts Morgan and Gaines, and Gen. Steele from Pensacola, Gen. James H. Wilson, with an effective cavalry force of 13,000 and six batto co-operate with us. He left the Tennessee on March 22, and executed a series of rapid marches. On the 31st he met the rebel Roddy in force at Montevallo and routed him. He moved rapidly, destroying rebel property in all directions. Long's and Upton's Divisions, 6,000 strong, met Forrest with 5,000 men intrenched at Boyle's Creek. Wilson's men dismounted and charged Forrest vigorously, routoners. On April 5 Gen. Wilson, with 3,000 of his force, marched to Selma. Gen, Long assailed and carried the outer defenses. He was badly wounded while leading the charge. The rebels 32 guns, 2,700 prisoners, and a large quantity of military stores. Forrest and Roddy, with 3,000 troopers, escaped in the night. Wilson destroyed the rebel arsenal, foundries, cotton and other property here, and permitted his troopers

the 12th, and the city was promptly surrendered. grange, of Wilson's force, reached West Point. defended by Fort Tyler, which he assaulted

would admit. As previously stated, we invested Spanish Fort on the 27th of March. Steele invested Fort Blakeley, about 12 miles further up the bay, soon afterward. Shortly before investing Spanish Fort we struck a bench of higher and firmer ground than we had been plodding through since leaving Fort Morgan. The feeling of firm ground under foot, after seven days of

FLOUNDERING THROUGH THE MUD and water of the pine swamps, inspired the troops with new courage, and they cheered ishment upon the storming column. lustily. It was a repetition of the march from found in the Thirteenth Corps than he.

was disputed on the part of the enemy by sharp in the trenches were relieved under the cover | with 40 rounds of ammunition per man; of night. The rebels replied spiritedly at times,

does which were planted thickly around the the last skirmish of the war east of the Mis- explanation he submitted these documents, scene of operations. Despite all the care taken, sissippi. a number of lives were lost from that cause.

TO RETALIATE UPON HIM for this statement; but it was understood in until July 7, when we were mustered out of in such cases. Canby's army at the time, that he notified | the U. S. service.

and it was said he had determined

see it rain in the South? I thought I had Gen. Maury, on the 8th, that he would bombard his works on the morning of the 9th, with Greek-fire shot, in retaliation for the torpedo outrage. However this may be, the writer had knowledge of some 5,000 rounds of Greek-fire Although weeping, she could not restrain a shot unloaded from a vessel in the bay on the smile, nor could others of us; but Ham was Sth. Maury did not stay for the Greek-fire "matinee," but decamped during the night of the 8th, in the heat of a furious cannonade from our batteries and gunboats, and returned,

with a portion of his force, to Mobile. During the siege, our losses from shells from the rebel works and gunboats were considerable. Early on the morning of the 30th, Marching under such circumstances was Veatch's Division, of the Thirteenth Corps, difficult. We were soon wading in water | blundered into the rebel lines, and were sup- | felt the loss of the portion of our family that | get it all in a month, especially if times are kneedeep and still deepening. As one posed by the enemy to be the head of an as- were compelled to leave. Our little children good and money shall be plenty.' soldier facetiously remarked, we were saulting column. They opened fire upon and "fording the woods." The barder and faster | charged them furiously, driving them back it rained the londer the boys yelled. It re- with some loss; but the enemy pursued too far, and were driven back in turn, leaving many killed and wounded behind them. The artillery upon both sides opened fire immediately; the duel continuing until daylight. We built an earthwork and mounted some

During the night of April 6, the rebels threw plunge headlong into one of those ponds or up a new parapet on the left front of the zig- tionate greetings were over, and the two poor zag in which the writer, with his company, was doing picket-duty. The night was dark and the pickets could not see the work progressing. But the next morning we found that the work was there. They opened a very silence them with our rifles, but failed. Word was sent back to the Captain of the New York | not signed. Black-Horse Battery (21st), one section of plunged into a pond and went down. A to our left. In a few minutes more the guns but he had gone into such minute detail and wag of a soldier watched the spot until the had taken a favorable position to enfillade the given such indubitable proofs that no one could wagonmaster emerged from the depths, new work. Two raking shots did the business for a moment doubt. Henry said that on his treat." had no more annovance from that point.

the effective co-operation of a powerful fleet of gunboats, commanded by Rear-Admiral Before noon it was impossible to get the Thatcher. The fleet gave Gen. Canby all the lion at St. Catharines in accordance with Jacob supply train forward by teams. The poor assistance possible, considering the shallowness led and jaded mules refused to work, and of the water in the bay. The fleet moved up place, and on arriving stopped at the Victoria lay down in their harness, struggling with the the bay, parallel with our line of march, inwater and mud. Gen. Granger ordered that | tending to aid in the reduction of the fort. the mules be unhitched, rope cables attached Notwithstanding the shallowness of the water, | Circle, Henry, on recovering from his prison the vessel got near enough to shore to deliver | starving and sickness, had grown quite stout, diers a hundred men to a wagon. This was a destructive fire, which cut off the fort from an improvement on mule power; but the communication with the city. During these what he had ever been prior to his recovery manuvers the Metacomet and Osaze were blown | that his own acquaintances would not have recwagon would drop down to the axles in the up and destroyed by torpedoes. The water was mire, and 100 men could not budge it. When so shallow that the crews were saved. The a vehicle slipped off the cordurey, it required | vessels would remain and fire during the day, | heretofore claimed to Wintergreen that he was | and drop down the bay to Point Clear and

anchor for the night. The siege progressed after the manner of sieges generally, until the night of April 8, well as a number of people. when it terminated by a most terrific cannonade, which shook the earth for many miles mendous concentric fire was opened from siegeboats in the bay

UPON THE DOOMED FORT. The enemy's artillery replied feebly for a time, while our sharpshooters crept up to favorable positions and picked off the rebel caning up he saw a young Lieutenant (acting Quar- o'clock a. m. Gen. Bartram, with a brigade, enprisoners and 30 heavy gans were captured. The most of the garrison had escaped under the cover of darkness. The guns captured, with those of the Octorora, were turned upon Forts Tracy and Huger, located near the mouth of the Tensas. The rebels quickly abandoned these, after spiking their guns.

In the meantime our fleet, after raising a number of torpedoes, ran up almost within shelling distance of the city. On the 9th we were ordered up to Fort Blakeley, to assist teries of artillery, was moving from the north | Gen. Steele, if necessary, in its reduction. We started in the afternoon. It was Sunday, and as we marched through the pine woods a courier rode along the line of march and announced the surrender of Lee to the invincible Grant, at Appomattex.

That was the day on which the surrender had received the intelligence so quickly. We feared it was premature, yet gave vent to uning him and capturing two guns and 200 pris- feigned rejoicings. The army was wild with joy. The pine woods were set on fire by the soldiers; the whole forest along the line of march was soon aflame, and we marched the remainder of the distance to Fort Blakeley berallied on a new line, but were soon driven tween huge bonfires on either side of the road, from that by Upton and the city captured, with | The heat became so intense that it was thought unsafe for the caissons and limbers of the artillery to pass through. They got through, however, without mishap. We had understood on the way up that Gen.

Steele had ordered a general assault against to sack the town. He reached Montgomery on | Fort Blakely to begin at 5 o'clock p. m. of that day. We sincerely hoped that the charge would Wilson defeated Buford at Columbus, and have been precipitated and the fort carried bethe town, with 1,200 prisoners and 52 guns, was fore we arrived. We had no particular ambitaken on the night of the 16th. The rebel ram | tion, that we were aware of, to assist in that Jackson and a large amount of other property | work. We had done quite a good deal of it at was here destroyed. On the same day I.a. Chickasaw Bayou and at Vicksburg, and we felt entirely willing that Gen. Steele's soldiers should enjoy the glory of assaulting and capand captured, with its garrison of 265 men, and turing Fort Blakeley. We arrived and stacked Gen. Tyler, its commander, killed. On the arms in the rear of Steele's lines at the stroke 21st Wilson entered Macon, where he was of 5, just as Steele's men sprang from their joined on the 30th by Croxton, who had sur- trenches and coverts, and with a wild yell prised Tuscaloosa on the 4th and had moved in dashed through the fallen timber and abatis, 60 days 650 miles in an irregular route, destroy- and over unnumbered torpedoes, upon the deing much property. At Macon 1,200 militia voted fort. We had a good post of observation, and five general officers were surrendered to and with what intense and thrilling interest Wilson by Gen. Howell Cobb. Meantime, our | we watched the issue of that assault, knowing campaign from the South was progressing as full well we had been sent there to support rapidly as the terrible condition of the roads | Steele, and if he should be repulsed, we should be ordered forward. But

HE WAS NOT REPULSED. The men swept the intervening and obstructed ground, and on into the fort like a cyclone. Men seized the palisades and abatis and tossed them aside as a child would toss a 'Look out for torpedoes." Few torpedoes were exploded, and on swept the victorious column minie ball, shells, grape and canister, and shrapnel at short range, inflicting heavy pun-

I was especially struck by the conduct of Bruinsburg to Port Gibson, nearly two years | Gen. Hawkins's division of colored troops. before, heretofore described by us in THE NA- | They came down like a black thundercloud TIONAL TRIBUNE in our Vicksburg series. The upon the right face of the fort. They met a pleasantest reminiscence of that dreary march | terrific fire from the Mississippians mauning it, is the recollection of the cornet band of the but they blenched not. They pressed right on, 77th Ill. How it cheered our sad hearts and numindful of the storm of bullets and grape tent rage which it discloses so far as regards enlivened our weary limbs with its sweet and canister raining around them, shouting the strains! If this should catch the eye of any of | battle cry, "Remember Fort Pillow." They the 77th band boys, they will please accept my went over the rebel parapet, hurling all back deep gratitude now. Col. Grier, of the 77th, before them. It required the prompt exercise commanded our brigade (Third) during that of authority on the part of their officers to precampaign. I desire to say, while speaking of vent them from making it a veritable "Fort the 77th, that Col. Grier was an honor to that Pillow." Gen. Steele captured, with Blakeley, regiment. He was a brave, courteous and able | 3,000 prisoners, 22 guns, 4,000 small-arms, 16 officer. No better brigade commander could be flags, and a large quantity of ammunition. We proclamation, that they may deal with them in lost 1,000 killed and wounded, while the Con-From the 25th our advance to Spanish Fort | federates, well protected, lost 500.

Gen. Maury evacuated Mobile on the 10th skismishes. The roads leading to the fort and | and 11th of April, and with 9,000 men fled up paths leading to springs of water were thickly the Alabama. He sunk the rams Huntsville tract loud cheers went up for Jeff Davis. Jacob will only give them a chance to make money. beset with torpedoes, which were very de- and Tuscaloosa before leaving. He left 5,000 Thomlinson continued reading: structive to life and limb. The torpedoes on prisoners in our hands. We lost in the reduc the land were mostly 64-pound shells, filled tion of Mobile and its defenses 2,500 men and Congress passed a series of resolutions. The molest me. If we should fail, and our cause with gunpowder, with percussion caps attached. two ironclad and two tinclad gunboats, and one fourth resolution declares that every white go down, it would not be one year before Jeff and planted with the caps slightly covered with | transport sunk by torpedoes. We captured earth. It required a very slight pressure to | 150 cannon. We made our triumphal entrance | explode the deadly implement. After invest- into the city on April 12. Here we expected to mand negroes or mulattoes in arms against the the gate money. This caused great laughter. ing Spanish Fort, siege operations at once be- remain until the war closed, perhaps until disgan. These consisted in building parapets, charged from the service, and enjoy the fruits digging rifle trenches, zigzags, saps and laterals, of our labors in this gay Gulf City. But our and making gabions and fascines, as we did at disappointments were not yet over. Our bri-Vicksburg. From these parapets and trenches gade had scarcely time to rest after stacking an incessent fire was maintained against the arms upon arrival in camp near the city, when the Confederate States, or shall give aid or enemy's works during the daytime; the men | we were ordered to "be ready to move at once, | comfort to the United States, shall, when cap-

MORE FIGHTING AHEAD," throwing rifle and mortar shells among us with when we had fondly supposed that there which they shall be captured, or to be dealt considerable effect, one shell killing and wound- was not an armed rebel within many with according to the present or future laws of miles of Mobile. My recollection is that we such States.' They made numerous sorties against our | did not start until the next day (13th), when outer parallels, but generally returned to their we marched to the village of Whistler, five works, after our rifle-pits opened fire on them, | miles northwest of the city, on the Mobile & | scope of both, it would be proper for him to state more rapidly than they had advanced. There Ohio Railroad. Here we met an insignificant that the laws of all the Southern States for the was but one instance, which I now recall, in force of cavalry, Maury's rear-guard, guarding crime of inciting servile insurrection fixed the which they were even partially successful. the M. & O. machine shops and rolling-stock penalty of death, so that the meaning of the One dark night they made a dash on one there. We had a skirmish with them in the whole proposition is, that any white man comof our advanced picket-posts, and cap-tured a number of pickets of the 7th Vt. woods, more showy and pictures que than serious; and took possession of captured shall suffer death, and it will be the friends in the North; that if the war con-Safety required that the engineering work be the railroad property. The rebels escaped up same when negroes or mulattoes are captured tinued two or three years longer the supply of cautiously performed, on account of the torpe- the Tombigbee. This we still suppose to be in arms against the Confederacy. With this

While here Gen. Dick Taylor surrendered to fidence, and in this way Henry was enabled to It was rumored that the rebel engineers had Gen. Canby all his forces, ammunition and give the whole proceedings. Mr. Valamburg planted several lines of torpedoes immediately munitions of war. Among other things sur- decided that the proposition might be debated, in front of their works. I have always sup- rendered was a fleet of transports and a few and on this being so determined, Dan Bowen, posed that to be the reason why Gen. Canby gunboats. The stipulations were made at of Indiana, arose and made a most inflammadid not attempt to carry the works by direct | Citronelle, Ala., on May 4, 1865. About May | tory speech. He said he was born in Virginia | gests, get up raids, organize companies for assault. The General complained bitterly of 10 the transports came down the Tombigbee and would stand by her in her trials. He was this act on the part of the rebel commander, from Tuscumbia, and landed at our camp at in favor of Jeff Davis's message, and not only in young men. We will release our men that Nanchubbah Bluff. The troops went aboard | so, but would favor the hanging of any white | are now prisoners and turn them loose full of the late rebel craft and were conveyed by them | man who would lead negroes against his Southfor that act of cowardice and barbarity. I down the Tombigbee and Mobile Rivers to the ern friends, and would sustain them in any have no information from any official source | city of Mobile, near which city we remained | measure of punishment that they would adopt | the North must go home determined to carry

UNCLE DANIEL'S STORY. (Continued from 1st page.)

in good faith, poor old man. 'After they had gone I felt keenly, and drove out to the farm, and there spent the rest of the day with Joseph Dent. He, however, knew nothing more than he had disclosed to us, about which I have already spoken. On returning in the evening I found all the family very lonely and solemn. They climbed upon my knees and talked and stammered about their Uncle Henry and Aunty Seraine, as well as the General and Jackson, but Aunty Seraine seemed to be the favorite. I did the best I could to gratify them by trying to answer their questions. house. When the very hearty and affeclittle girls had gotten through climbing on Seraine and asking her questions, which she

that he would come soon himself. This was which was soon seen careering, at a gallop, off almost dumfounded at some of his statements, for that new work. It was silenced, and we arrival again at Windsor he met Wintergreen, and after preliminaries were arranged they In the work of reducing Spanish Fort we had traveled about the country from one town to another, until the time had arrived for the assembling of the prominent friends of the rebel-Thomlinson's request. They started for that Hotel, where they met a great number of persons, strangers to both, but well known in the and was so different in his appearance from was in any danger of being detected. He had from Parkersburg, W. Va., and having been

"On Wednesday, being the day fixed, quite a number of men from different parts of the they are to receive such percentage of the value around. At nightfall, at a given signal, a tre- country assembled. Quite a large room in the of all property of the United States or loyal by Jacob Thomlinson, and the representatives rear of the Victoria Hotel had been procured, in pieces, field-guns in battery, and from the gun- | which the gentlemen were to meet, and Wintergreen, having been designated by Jacob Thomlinson for that purpose, notified the various delegates of the time and place of meeting. When all were assembled each one was required to give the signs, grips and passwords of the Golden Circle, or the 'Sons of Liberty,' as the the Knights of the Golden Circle to the Sons of he should be captured. Said he: tered the fort without opposition. Over 600 Liberty. Henry did not find the slightest difficulty in being recognized, as he had perfected himself in all the signs, grips and passwords of

the order in his travels with Wintergreen. "After Jacob Thomlinson, Mr. Carev and their committee were satisfied as to those present they were called to order and seated in as regular a manner as would have been done in any deliberate body by Mr. Valamburg, of Ohio, who, in taking the chair, said that as Grand Commander of all the Sons of Liberty in the United States, Canada and the Southern Confederacy he desired to occupy the time of the delegates for a few moments, in order that he might explain the object for which they had met. The assembling at that place, he said, was in order to be without the jurisdiction of the United States: that while together and out of danger's way they were to deliberate in was made, but we could not understand how we | reference to matters that were best calculated to effectively aid the Southern people, who were struggling for an independent constitutional government; that the Government of the United States had become intolerable in its oppressions and tyranny. He made a long speech, presenting a list of abuses by our Government against the Southern people, and urged the necessity for aid to the South at once, in some way that would be most potent. When be took his scat he was loudly applauded by all his hearers. In this meeting were B. Wudd and McMasterson from New York, Mr. Woodsen and Mr. Moore from Pennsylvania, Valamburg and Massey from Ohio, Dan Bowen and Dorsey (who was a substitute for Thos. A. Strider) from Indiana, N. Judy Cornington and a Mr. Henry did not give the names of the delegates | tion of the war.'

> from these States. "Many propositions were discussed. Jacob do; their loss by the burning of the Will-o'what could be devised as substitutes. All of the representatives present seemed to deeply deplore the loss to the Confederacy of the secret the Will-o'-the-Wisp.

"Jacob Thomlinson explained that he had ing they might have of representative men | send for either of the persons mentioned. from the North. It was desirable to have these matters fully understood, so that the friends of the South in their meetings could commit all who were willing to aid the South in carrying | izers, was asked in reference to the condition out these various propositions. First, he would plaything. A shout passed along the line, lay the message of President Davis on only one traveling for more than a year in the Northern important subject before this meeting. It was | States. He had never been molested, nor had dated Jan. 13, 1863, and was in reference to the | he been questioned as to his business. He had like a storm. The rebels resisted the onset with | Proclamation of Emancipation by Mr. Lincoln. Thomlinson said:

"'Mr. Davis claims that "by it the negroes are masters by the insidious recommendation to abstain from violence unless in necessary self- only trouble he found was in the cowardice of defense. Although our own detestation of those who have attempted the most execrable measures recorded in the history of guilty man is tempered by profound contempt for the impothe action of this Government on such crimi- | pected to advise and suggest.' nals as may attempt its execution, I confine myself to informing you that I shall, unless in your wisdom you deem some other course more expedient, deliver to the several States' authorities all commissioned officers of the United States who may hereafter be captured by our | much trouble on account of the Emancipation forces in any of the States embraced in the Proclamation.' accordance with the laws of those States providing for the punishment of those criminals engaged in inciting servile insurrection."

servile insurrection, and shall, if captured, be put to death. The seventh resolution declares that all negroes and mulattoes who shall engage in war, or shall be taken in arms against | he is not.' tured in the Confederate States, be delivered to the authorities of the State or States in

"After reading the message and resolutions, he said that in order to understand the full which were all printed and distributed in con-

ter how the war may terminate, they will for-

"This caused a great laugh, and the speaking ended. The question was taken and decided unanimously in favor of the proposition. None.

but delegates were allowed to vote. "Mr. Carey then presented his views, which were that their Northern friends must en- with him, having been relieved from the com- is about, and I think of bringing him East and courage raids and guerrilla warfare in their Some two weeks had passed in this way when own States, and that they must commence it not whip us, which was no fault of his, as none determine this later.' siege-pieces within less than 200 yards of one morning I was notified to meet Seraine | themselves. Burning must be resorted to when of their commanders will succeed in doing that | E I then gave him the statement made to me at the depot. I did so and brought her to the it could be done. He said that it had been so on our own ground. We were foolish to under- by Henry. He read it over carefully, and in managed at Camp Chase in Ohio, by their take an invasion of the North. But no matter, an excited manner ordered a messenger to go friend, the Grand Commander of the Sons of | we will soon make up for this. If you will take | for the Secretary of War. He soon arrived, and did the best she could to answer, she gave men whenever they were ready, and that those | send him into the White House. If he can be | concluded to order an additional force to Camp me a paper which was Henry's report, acofficers were brave and fearless men ready to elected that will end the war, as he is a peace | Chase, relieve the commandant, and place a annoying fire upon us. We endeavored to companied by a good letter from him, stating undertake any kind of enterprise or daring ex- man and a Democrat. We would then have more careful and efficient officer in his place. ploit. He did not look for any more feelish another advantage. Many of the officers of the This was done by telegraph, with a warning to expeditions like the one made by Gen. Mor- Union army of the East do not believe in our | the new commander to look out for an attempt "I carefully examined his report, and was ganson. That it was not successful is easily subjugation, and are bitterly opposed to the to release the prisoners. understood. The Southern people were in too | Emancipation Proclamation. Some of them have ! great haste in trying raids by large bodies of large commands. For instance, there is Gen. rebels are desperate, and since they lost their men where there were no lines of escape or re- | Farlan, who is a friend of mine of long stand- | shipload of explosives and poisoned clothes,

"Yes," said Col. Bush; "they counted their chickens before they were hatched." "I think they were stale eggs," said Capt.

"Mr. Carey said," continued Uncle Daniel, "We have now entered upon a system of small raids and destruction of property, so as to be cannot repair our loss in the kind of material we had secured and had on board of the Willo'-the-Wisp, yet we may, by good managein order that you may understand how we proognized him, therefore he did not feel that he to one J. C. S. Blackman, the brother of Dr. mond, 1863, and signed J. A. Seddon, Secreraised near there in Ohio could speak quite tary of War, C. S. A., authorizing Blackman to understandingly of the country thereabouts, as | enlist a company of men not to exceed 50 in number for special service on the Mississippi River. In lieu of pay or other compensation people destroyed by them as may be awarded by an officer selected by the Department in | rated with three cheers for the Confederacy.' charge of such duty, but in no case to exceed 50 per centum of the value.'

"Carey said that under this order it was understood as soon as Blackman should enlist 25 men for this purpose he was to receive a commission in the provisional army without pay.

"'We are now issuing many of them, and much good has already resulted. Blackman took out a commission in order to depredate has destroyed a great quantity of property on and plunder, is still living. the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. A man by the name of J. G. Beall, who holds a like commission, has destroyed a great amount of sup- | States, as a Reformer." plies and other property on the Chesapeake. He is near here now, has a vessel, and is recraiting men for the Sons of Liberty in New York city, with a view of running over to St. Albans, in Vermont, and is not only to destroy property, but is to terrify those rich old Vermont Yanks out of their wits. It is by such means that we must alarm the Northern property-holders into peacemeasures and into voting the anti-war ticket. This is the only sure way to success, in my opinion.'

"They all laughed and agreed that a St. Al-Yankees would do anything to save their money and property. Mr. Carey continued : "'I think Mr. Beall is known to Mr. Wudd and Mr. McMasterson.'

"They both replied that they knew him well, and he could be relied upon to do whatever he | the war, and died of his wound." should undertake.

mond authorities will pay the same percentage for the use of the army, as they do Blackman Eagle from Illinois (both from Chicago). Other | and Beall. | Why, gentlemen, crops enough States were represented-Missouri, Kentucky, | might be destroyed in one night by a simultane-Iowa, Wisconsin, Maine and Massachusetts; but our meve to very badly embarrass the prosecu-

"A man by the name of Burnett H. Yonkers, who was present, said he would undertake Thomlinson gave the full details of what Prof. to release the Camp Douglas prisoners McCullough and Dr. Mears were preparing to if the gentlemen here from Chicago would render their assistance, to which the gentlethe-Wisp; also, Dr. Blackman's proposition and | men replied that they would give any aid in the loss of his goods, and he now wanted to see | their power; that already there had been arms sufficient for this purpose secured by Thomlinson and placed in the hands of a friend in Chicago by the name of Wall; that if Mr. Yonkers only known to the men who went down with | should go to Chicago on that business he should go to the Richmond House and inquire for Mr. John Wall, Mr. Morris Buckner, or either of been instructed by the authorities at Richmond | the gentlemen present; that any of the clerks to lay several matters before this or any meet- of the Richmond House would know where to

"Mr. Walters, of Arkansas, being present, the same that Gen. Anderson met in Colestown, Ill.,) and being one of the chief Organof the Sons of Liberty. He said he had been organized thousands of Lodges and found the friends-that it is to say, the common people, who connected themselves with the orderencouraged to general assassination of their | ready and willing to act at any time, and willing to do anything that was required. The the leaders. To illustrate what he meant, he said: 'I came from Indianapolis here, Thos. A. Strider promised me faithfully that he would be here, but you do not see him. He is the one man of all others in the West that is ex-

"Dan Bowen here interrupted, saying: Strider has been at work. He has been in Washington, and has sown seeds of dissension in the army; has created jealousies between the Eastern and Western commanders, and produced

"'Yes,' said Col. Walters, 'that I believe to be true; but why is he not here? I see he sends a substitute; is he afraid? Mr. Eagle was correct when he said the people of the North "At the conclusion of the reading of this ex- | will forget all about the war in a month, if you I can go into any city and proclaim myself in 'On the 1st day of May last the Confederate sympathy with the rebellion, and no one will person, being a commissioned officer, or acting | Davis would be invited to attend agricultural as such, who during the present war shall com- shows North, so as to draw a crowd and increase Confederate States, shall be deemed as inciting | 'I want now to ask my friend Bowen why his friend Thos. A. Strider is not here.' "'Well,' said Bowen, 'I cannot say. I had

hoped that he would be here, but I find that "Mr. Eagle, who seemed to be rather sareastic, said he understood Strider was compelled

to stay at home on account of a cow case in which he was employed.' They laughed at this, and then proceeded to business. The propositions and suggestions were all indorsed, and many promises made on the part of each one present as to the part he would take in the matter when he rejurned home.

"Jacob Thomlinson said to Mr. Yonkers that he wished him to remain a day or so longer, as he desired to confer with him about the prisoners at Chicago. He then made quite an address to those present, saying the success of men and money would fail. All their available men were in the army, and there was now nowhere whence they could draw recruits. Their friends in the North must wake up and help. They had friends enough in the North to make the Confederacy a success in six months, if they would only come up to the work manfully.

"' Let our friends do as our friend Carey sugspoils; this is seductive and calculated to gather fiendish revenge, and alarm our enemies into peace measures. You who are our friends in the next election. This is important. If we "Mr. Eagle, of Illinois, made quite a speech | can defeat Lincoln at the next Presidential |

on the same line. Howas from Kentucky election we are safe. The watchword must be derson, and all of whom he knew as in anyway originally, and was for the South getting their | that the war has been a failure; that the North | a part of us, and the poor man seemed almost rights at any costs He said: 'Let blood flow cannot subdue the South; that foreign coun- as much grieved over our misfortunes as mylike rivers, sir. Yes, sir; let fire rain upon | tries are ready to recognize the Confederacy, | self. He seemed to be full of hope, however, Northern cities, and let the destruction of prop- | which will involve the United States in other | and spoke to me very freely about the war and erty become general, if necessary to produce | wars; that the people are being taxed un- our chances of final success. the desired result. Now must make the North- | mercifully; that the war should stop and the "He strode across the room and, turning to ern people feel poverty, sir, if you wish to suc- unbearable taxation cease. Your next Demo- me, said: 'We are now on the right road. I think. mand of the Eastern armies because he could | giving him control of all the armies; but I will Liberty, that a great many very excellent Con- up Little Mac there will be no trouble in after greetings the President handed the statefederate officers had made their escape, and your giving him the nomination, and then ment to the Secretary. He also read it carewere ready at any time to take command of one united effort on the part of our party will fully. They then discussed the matter, and ing; he is violently opposed to the Lincoln | with their two friends who were to carry out administration, and would at once favor a ces- | their plans, they are determined to attempt sation of hostilities. So also is Gen. Smith and | something else equally desperate, and we must Gen. Cross, all leading Generals. I may also look for raids, fire and plunder. By the way, mention Gen. Fitzgibbon. He has been ready said the Secretary to me, 'that was rather a for some time to stop the war, because he is | nice thing your son Jackson did in finding out thoroughly satisfied that we have been wronged | all their schemes in London. Had it not been and oppressed. He is in favor of putting Little | for his discovery we never would have known

very effective. And although we fear that we | Mac in as President. He would be ready for | the desperation and infamy to which these peace on our terms, which would be to with- men were driven.' draw the Union forces and let us alone. We have been robbed of our property, but should we | your eldest son now in the army?" ment, in some degree compensate for it, and, | gain our independence we care nothing for this, as we would reclaim our slaves, such as should pose to operate, I will read to you the order of | not have been stolen by the Abolition army. the Secretary of War of the Confederate States | This, gentlemen, is what we desire and expect | my oldest son in the service.' you to aid in securing. If these things all fail Blackman, whose poisoned goods were lost on us we will, in our desperation, make the homes the Will-o'-the-Wisp. The order is dated Rich- of many of your Northern men miserable and | dier-General, and give it to Mr. Lyon to take desolate. "When he was through with his suggestions

speeches, pledged a faithful adherence to the | matter.' Confederacy. When they adjourned it was to meet again at some place in Canada to be named to be notified by Mr. Valamburg. They sepa-Dr. Adams said: "I am desirous of knowing if Jacob Thomlinson and Mr. Carey are the had escaped from Camp Chase. He handed it same persons whom your son Jackson met in to the Secretary, saying: London?"

"Yes; the same men who were engaged in ever, and laughed heartily at his mishap, as he wiped the murky water from his face. Look- awful fire continued until midnight. At 2 name had been changed within a few days from his face. Look- the Knights of the Colden Circle to the Samuel he should be continued.

> "Yes; he is not only living, but is now holding one of the highest positions in the United "What?" said Dr. Adams.

brother, who was to distribute poisoned cloth- she seemed so happy that we felt that she ing to our soldiers and in our hospitals, was | would entirely recover. made Governor of one of the adjacent States. and this marauder has been given one of the ban's raid would be a splendid thing, as the old | glad to find anything against one of our good | ried out the first part of their program, and we useless furniture." Said Maj. Clymer: "Valamburg is dead, I be- perate work."

lieve."

"'Now,' said Mr. Carey, 'the prisoners at my arrangements to leave for Washington at in that direction.' Camp Douglas, near Chicago, Ill., and at Camp once, in order to have this information in the Chase, in Ohio, must be released. Mr. Thom- hands of the President as soon as possible. I then left for Detroit, I sent a letter to Henry, linson has the money to pay all expenses. Can- requested Scraine to remain with the rest of directing him to remain in Canada as long as not you men in the Northern States assist in the family until I should return, as I might necessary to find out when, where and how this? Can you not get up organizations such | wish to send some word to Henry. When I | they were to move and operate. My poor wife as Blackman and Beall have done? The Rich- arrived at Washington and called upon the was soon taken ill again, and was quite feeble President I told him the reason I had not visit- and almost helpless for some weeks. Aunt Martha for the destruction of all property necessary | ed him recently, and why I had sent my son | was constantly by her bedside, waiting on her, with the last report. Our afflictions had been as well as trying to entertain her with her severe, and my wife (Aunt Sarah) was in such | curious interpretations of dreams and her excondition, both in mind and body, that I really | perience while in slavery. This, though, my feared to leave her, except under very extra- friends, did not last a great while. More sorordinary circumstances. The President was rows soon came to us." very glad to see me and very grateful for what

ceed. They care more for their property than | cratic platform should start out with the propo- I have rid myself of some of those Generals for their lives. You must touch their pockets | sition that the war has been prosecuted only for | that we spoke about when we last met, and I and then you touch their hearts. They are a the freedom of the negroes, and not for the intend to be rid of them for the remainder of fast-going people. I would just as lief as not Union, and that their freedom can only be the war. If they want dictators, and will not they would know after the war is over, if it | maintained by the Union armies being entirely | obey the President, they will now have to ever is, that I was in this meeting. No mat- successful, and that during years of horrible, organize outside of the army. I have now a bloody war the Government has failed to con- new commander for the Army of the East who quer the rebellion and must continue to fail. seems to be doing well. I hope he may con-Do this, and stand by it with a good candidate, | tinue as he began. He won the battle of Gotand you must succeed. I would suggest that tenburg and broke the rebel army to pieces you take your 'Little Napoleon,' Gen. Mac, 'I think,' said he, 'that Gen. Meader should for your candidate. He is exceedingly popular | have followed up his victory; but perhaps not. with the soldiers of the East, and with the peo- If he should not exactly fill the bill, my eye is ple also, as I am told. The sympathy will be on a Western man who seems to know what he

"The Secretary said to the President: 'These

"'Yes,' said the President. 'Mr. Lyon, is he "'I have but two left in the army-Jackson and Peter. The latter you promoted for gal-

lantry at Middleton Ridge. Jackson is now "'Mr. Secretary,' said the President, 'you will make out a commission for him as Brigahome with him as an evidence that we appreciate the services of his family, and especially they all cheered him, and each one, by short Jackson's great service in this most important

"I shed tears. The President saw it as he stood by a window for a moment. I arose and thanked him. He said: "'No, the obligation is the other way."

"Just then a dispatch was handed the President, stating that quite a number of prisoners "'I guess we were a little late in removing

the commander of Camp Chase; it ought to procuring explosives and poisoned clothes, of have been done sooner. Mr. Lyon,' said the fellows. They are doubtless up to some game.' Col. Bush asked if this man Blackman, who "He asked me to keep Henry in Canada if I thought he could do good by staying there. I promised him to do so, and after getting Jackson's commission and bidding the President good-by I left for home, feeling gratified at the recognition given me. Arriving at home, I found my wife better, and when she found that "Yes, sir; as I once before have stated, his | Jackson had a commission as Brigadier-General

"I placed Jackson's commission in an envelope with a letter explaining how the Presihighest and most honorable positions. But dent came to promote him. When the boy rewhy? You look surprised, Doctor. Has this turned from the post-office he brought me a not been so ever since the war? The most des- morning paper containing an account of Beall's perate and reckless men have been given the raid on St. Albans, Vt.; how he had sacked the highest places by the opponents of the war, town, robbed the banks and alarmed the people. while our people, many of them, are only too I said to Seraine, 'There it is! They have carsoldiers as an excuse for laying him aside as | will soon hear of trouble in all the prison camps. I regard this as the beginning of des-

"'Yes,' said Seraine: 'Henry was very sure "Yes; he shot himself accidentally soon after | that they were desperately in earnest; but I thought, perhaps, the warning we had given to Uncle Daniel proceeded by saving: "I made | the President might save any further disaster

"Seraine remained about a week longer, and

The tears streamed down the old man's face, my sons were trying to do for our country. He | and we withdrew for the present,

asked after the health of my family, Gen. An-[To be continued.]

Originates in scrofulous taint in the blood. Hence the | member when, I had the catarrh in my head. It con proper method by which to cure catarrh, is to purify the sisted of an excessive flow from my nose, ringing and blood. Its many disagreeable symptoms, and the danger | bursting noises in my cars, and pains on the top of my head. of developing into bronchitis or that terribly fatal dis- | The hawking and spitting were most excessive in the ease, consumption, are entirely removed by Hood's Sarsa- morning, when the back part of my tongue would be parilla, which cures catarrh by purifying the blood and thick with a white fur, and there would be a bad taste in also tones up the system and greatly improves the gen- | my mouth. My hearing was affected in my left ear. eral health of those who take it. "I had been troubled by general debility, caused in | was helped right away; but I continued to use it till I felt part by catarrh and humors. Hood's Sarsaparilla proved | myself cured. My general health has been good ever

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catarrh remedies without benefit, and was about to try | lent medicine." a change of climate, when I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I would not take any money consideration for the good catarrh."-I. W. Lillis, Chicago, III.

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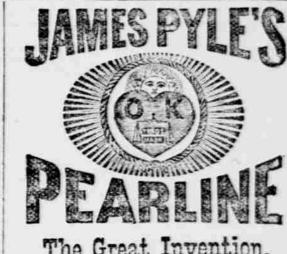
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